

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.]
NUMBER 10,335.

The Latest News

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

FROM EUROPE.

The News of the Assassination.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

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THE FEELING IN ITALY.

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FROM SEERMAN'S ARMY.

March of the Army Homeward.

A NOBLE MILITARY ORDER.

Grand Concentration at Richmond.

The People Along the Line of March to be Supplied with the Necessaries of Life.

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

An Arrest in St. Louis.

The "Innocent Doves" in Canada.

FLIGHT OF SANDERS AND TUCKER.

&c., &c., &c.

From Europe.

Arrival of the America.

New York, May 7.—Steamship America, from Southampton, April 24, has arrived at this port from Europe.

EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN NEWS IN LIVERPOOL.

Notwithstanding the strong sympathy which has always existed in Liverpool for the South, the news of Lee's surrender was received with general satisfaction. The Confederate cause having for some time past been considered hopeless. A considerable impetus has been given to business, and there is an increased feeling of confidence in commercial circles. The Times of Monday, in a leader on the American War, says:

The great war, on which the eyes of the world have been fixed for the last four years, has been brought virtually to a close by the surrender of General Lee with the chief army of the Southern States. This victory crowns the brilliant campaign. For many months the army of Lee must have fought against hope. At last, the end has come. As matters have turned out, the fall of Richmond has been followed by military disaster, from which it is impossible that the South can recover. In their extremity there was nothing left but to yield. The Confederate commander had only about 25,000 men. The army which surrounded him amounted to not less than 150,000 men. In these circumstances General Grant thought that the time had come for offering terms of capitulation. The tone of the correspondence between the two commanders was honorable to both, and the conditions were such, as it was no disgrace for an overmatched army to accept. Such is the end of the great army which, organized by the extraordinary genius of a rebel, much more than any other nation's army, has done such wonders in this war. Not even the Grand Army of Napoleon himself could count a series of more brilliant victories than the very first of military disasters. Under the guidance of Mr. Newby, who has creditably distinguished himself in the Cabinet by his moderate counsel, and whose life will, we trust, be spared at this crisis to the nation, that he may by gentle measure nature tranquility, and, perhaps, before his term of office expires, gain in some degree the animosities which have been raised by these years of war.

The Times, in a leader on Tuesday, says:

With the defeat of their antagonists the gravest difficulties of the Federal Government may be said to have set in, in as long as Richmond was not taken, and the Confederate army was unshaken their course of action was simple. A restoration of the Federal authority and the reduction of the rebellious South to obedience were the first things to be done, and every other object was sacrificed to them. But when these shall have been finally accomplished an overwhelming prospect will open before Mr. Lincoln's administration. Much lies between the conquest of the South and the restoration of the Union. In the face of the political problems of unexampled difficulty which Mr. Lincoln and his Ministers will have to confront, such questions as the reconstruction of the currency, the reform of the tariff, and the management of the national debt as they are in themselves, may appear insignificant.

The Paris PATHE says: "The Mexican Embassy will be officially received by the Pope next week. The report that Marshal Bazaine was about to return from Mexico is without foundation."

The Emperor will leave Paris for Algiers on the 29th. He will stop at Lyons, where he will embark for Oran, proceeding thence to Algiers by land. On returning to France, the Emperor will touch at Ajaccio.

DEATH OF THE CzarOWITZ OF RUSSIA.

A telegram from Nice of April 23d says: "The Czarowitch passed a bad night. He recognized the Emperor this morning. At 4 A.M. he had an interview with the Princess Dagmar, and thanked her for coming to him. The last sacraments were administered at 10 A.M. All the family were present. His death is hourly expected."

A telegram from Nice of April 24th says: "The Czarowitch died early this morning."

A telegram from Brussels, Belgium, of April 22d, says:

King Leopold, who returned here from London is somewhat seriously unwell. An official bulletin states that his Majesty is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis accompanied by great physical prostration.

A meeting was held at Brussels on the evening of the 22d, followed by a great popular demonstration in honor of the late Emperor. An immense procession repaired to the residence of the Minister of the United States. His Excellency received the chairman and principal members of the meeting, and made a speech. A congratulatory serenade was also given.

In the sitting of the Italian Senate, on April 22d, a debate on the new penal code was resumed. The

proposed abolition of capital punishment was rejected.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the debate on the bill for the suppression of convents was continued. Senator Uboldi spoke in favor of the bill, but desired that the measure might be carried out gradually, and proposed that a portion of the ecclesiastical property should be applied to charitable and educational purposes.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 24th of April, the chamber approved the bill for reducing the salaries of the prelates. In the debate upon the suppression of religious houses, the Minister of the Interior appealed to the chamber to vote for the bill, and stated that if any agitation existed in Sicily, it was probably at Palermo and Girgenti, where convents were very numerous.

The Secretary of the Russian Legation in Paris has been assassinated in Paris by a Russian.

THE ROAD HILL MURDER.—Miss Constance Emily Kent surrendered herself at Bow Street, and confessed having committed the murder.

The total length of the Atlantic cable made up to close of work on Friday night, was 1,993 nautical miles, and of this quantity 1,450 have already been shipped.

Mr. Biazow, the new minister of the United States at the Court of the Tuilleries, had a public audience of the Emperor Napoleon on Sunday, and presented his credentials. Afterwards Mr. Biazow was received by the Empress.

LATER.

Arrival of the Hibernia.—How the News of the Assassination was Received in Europe, Etc.

Port au Prince, May 6, via Calcutta, May 7.—The steamship Hibernia from London, 28th, has passed this point en route to Quebec.

In the English House of Lords on Thursday night, Earl Russell, and in the House of Commons, Sir George Grey, (on behalf of Lord Palmerston) gave notice that they would, on the 1st of May, move an address to the Queen, expressing sorrow and indignation at the assassination of President Lincoln, and praying her to convey that expression of feeling to the American Government.

Two great meetings were held in Liverpool, which, after appropriate speeches had been delivered, adopted unanimously resolutions expressive of their horror and deep sorrow at the assassination.

The commercial body of London adopted similar resolutions, and likewise the official bodies in various towns and provinces.

The Americans in London assembled in Grosvenor Hotel, on invitation of Mr. F. Wood. The meeting adjourned till the 15th of May, when Minister Adams will preside at a mass meeting of Americans at St. James Hall.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies had adopted an address expressing grief at President Lincoln's assassination, and the chamber was draped in his honor.

Paris letters state that the most profound and universal regret and indignation is expressed there at the assassination.

Mr. Mason (rebel), in a letter to the INDEX, repudiates the crime in behalf of the rebel States.

MR. LINCOLN'S RETALIATORY NOTIFICATION.

The DAILY NEWS after complimenting Lee for surrendering, alludes to Mr. Lincoln's notification to foreign nations to withdraw the regulations to which Federal vessels of war are now subjected in their ports. It says this notice will not affect us, as, with our harbors at Halifax, and the West Indies, we have no occasion to enter, much less remain in, the port of the United States. It is therefore probably directed against other nations whose constantly impending threat of the recognition of the South has during the war so added to the difficulties and perplexities of the North. Yet it will be right in the American Government to remember that while it still itself recognizes the Confederates as belligerents it must allow foreign nations to set towards the South on the same footing. When the rebellion is so far crushed that the remaining armies are dispersed, the remaining cities occupied and those who still resist are shot or hung as rebels, the North may claim that other nations the acknowledgement that the state of war ceased. That time we hope and think is very near. But until it comes we cannot help following the Federal example and recognize the Confederates as belligerents.

Mr. Gladstone has made his financial statement in the House of Commons. It shows a surplus of nearly £4,000,000 sterling. He proposes to take two pence off the income tax, six pence off the tea duty, and reduce the fire insurance duty to one shilling and six pence, and other minor changes.

Latest Commercial.

The Times article of Tuesday, April 25th, says: An active business and some considerable fluctuations were expected in the funds this morning, Monday, in consequence of the American news, but the transactions have been limited, and the changes in the price of consols merely fractional. Consols closed on Monday at 90 1/2. Confederate loan closed at 13 1/2.

The war excitement in America being now virtually at an end, the finance question becomes the grand one. During the next three months the most extensive speculative operations of the two hemispheres will depend upon it.

Liverpool, April 25.—COTTON.—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of the week at 100,000 bales, of which 15,000 were to speculators and 85,000 to exporters. The market has been buoyant, and prices are 1d. ad. higher for American.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Bacon heavy.

Liverpool, April 25.—CONSOLS are quoted at 90 1/2 for money.

Lincoln Central shares, 74 1/2 to 75 1/2. Erie shares, 40. U. S. five-twenties, 99 1/2 to 100.

Rebel Prisoners.

Official Order.

Washington, May 7.—Ordered: That all prisoners of war (except officers above the rank of Colonel), who, before the capture of Richmond, signified their desire to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and their unwillingness to be exchanged, be forthwith released on their taking said oath, and transportation furnished them to their respective homes. In respect to all other prisoners of war, further orders will be issued. The Commissary General of Prisoners will issue the necessary regulations for preserving the requisite record of prisoners of war to be released under this order; the record to set forth the name of the prisoner, his place of residence, the organization to which he belonged, the time and place of capture, &c. The oaths of allegiance will be administered by commanding officers of the prisons, camps and forts, who will send by telegraph daily reports of prisoners released, to the Commissary General of Prisoners. These reports will be consolidated for each day, and transmitted to the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War.

JAMES A. HADLEY, Brev. Brig. Gen., Inspector Gen. U. S. A.

CONDITION OF THE SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is better than at any time since his injury.

Mr. Frederick Seward's condition is most encouraging. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

From New Orleans.

Steamship Western Metropolis, from New Orleans, April 30th, with merchandise and passengers, arrived at this port last evening. The W. M. was on board, the remains of Major L. P. McDowell, who was killed in the late engagement at Mobile. She has also on board, \$100,000 in gold and Treasury notes

The Assassination Plot.

Trial of the Assassins.

Washington, May 6.—It was not definitely settled this afternoon whether the trial of the assassins will commence on Monday or not—in fact the court had hardly been selected up to two o'clock.

Another Suspected Conspirator.

St. Louis, May 6.—G. H. Blackburn, alias Dr. Tumbity, charged with complicity with Herold in the assassination and conspiracy, was arrested here to-day, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

Flattering Among the "Innocent" Doves in Canada.

A dispatch received from Montreal, under date of Saturday, 6th, says that Messrs. Sanders and Tucker have disappeared, and it is reported they have gone in the direction of Halifax. Before taking their departure, however, these worthless published letters in the Canada papers, in a high strain of injured innocence. That of the two together, addressed to President Johnson, alluded to in the St. Louis dispatch on Saturday, commences in the following courteous strain:

To Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Your proclamation is a living, burning lie, known to each by himself and all your surroundings, and all the hired perjurers in Christendom shall not derive you from exhibiting to the civilized world your hellish plot to murder our Christian President.

The letter then adds that they (Sanders and Tucker) recognize in some of our Generals "men of honor," whom they do not believe have been quite demoralized by associating even with Mr. Johnson.

They specify Generals Scott, Grant, Sherman, Meade, Rosecrans, Howard, Burnside, Hancock, Hooker, Schofield, Wright, Dix, Caldwell, Emory, Blair, Pleasanton, Logan, Steele, Peck, Hatch, Fricklin, Rodman, Alexander, Carr, Reynolds, and Mescher as the list of men who are "not to be demoralized."

It is then said that they are "not to be demoralized" by the "whole business" in its "deliberate judgment" an attempt to get up a pretext for a difficulty with the British provinces, and the consideration that since I have been here I have received nothing but hospitality and kindness from you, impels me to make this brief address to aid in the dissipation of such pretext, and winds up by offering to take his "solemn oath" to "the above."

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